HOPKINS FARM
NEW JERSEY
EPA ID# NJD980532840

EPA REGION 2
CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 4
Ocean County
Plumsted Township

Other Names:
Thiokol Chemical Corporation

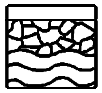
Site Description

The 57-acre Hopkins Farm site is one of seven similar hazardous waste sites located in the vicinity of Plumsted Township. From 1962 to 1965, the Hopkins Farm site allegedly was used by Thiokol Chemical Company for the disposal of drummed and bulk wastes. Pesticides, volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), and heavy metals are among the contaminants found on site. The site is in a wooded area immediately north of an active farm. The site is not fenced or posted. The town nearest to the site is New Egypt, approximately 2 miles to the southwest. The Fort Dix Military Reservation is approximately 3 miles to the south. Approximately 1,000 residences are located within a 1-mile radius of the site.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY
Proposed Date: 09/01/83
Final Date: 09/01/84

Threats and Contaminants

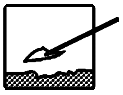


VOCs were previously detected in site soils and groundwater underlying the area. The contaminated soil, surface and groundwater may have posed a threat to health if used for recreational activities or as a drinking water source. To date, no contamination of residential drinking water wells has been detected.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in a single long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Immediate Actions: The potentially responsible party (PRP) for the site contamination completed a two-phased removal action during 1992 and 1994, which included the removal and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soils. Approximately 1441 tons of contaminated soil were removed during the two removal actions.

Entire Site: In 1987, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) started an investigation to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. This investigation was completed in 1991. In 1992 and 1994, the PRP conducted a two-phased removal action to remove contaminated soil from the site. A post-removal investigation was performed in 1995. Data collected during the site investigations was used in the preparation of a risk assessment to evaluate human health and environmental risks posed by the site. After review of all site related documentation, evaluation of the post-removal report and the risk assessment, EPA and NJDEP determined that no additional cleanup remedies would be necessary. In 1996, EPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Site which called for no further action with long term groundwater monitoring to assure that the site poses no future threat to the surrounding area.

Site Facts: In 1997, the responsible party agreed to implement the selected remedy to clean up the site under an Administrative Order on Consent with EPA and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Cleanup Progress  (Threat Mitigated by Physical Cleanup Work)

The excavation and removal of approximately 1,441 tons of contaminated soils at the site have greatly reduced the potential for exposure to contaminants. In 1998, EPA finalized the monitoring program for the long term monitoring of the groundwater, surface water and sediments to assure protectiveness of human health and the environment. The monitoring program required the PRP to monitor all media of concern on a quarterly bases for a period of one year. Between July 1998 and April 1999, the PRP conducted four (4) monitoring events at the site. The results of monitoring events indicated that volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds in the soil, sediment, and groundwater were below Federal and State standards. Inorganic compounds in the soil and sediment were also below Federal and State standards. However, there were several instances of inorganic compounds in the groundwater detected at concentrations above Federal and State standards. Based on the results of the four monitoring events, the PRP was required to conduct one additional groundwater monitoring event to monitor the inorganic compounds that were detected in the groundwater.

In 2001, the PRP completed the groundwater monitoring event. Iron and aluminum were the only inorganic compounds detected above Federal and State standards. In November 2001, EPA

evaluated the potential risk associated with the concentrations of iron and aluminum in the groundwater. EPA concluded that exposure to iron and aluminum in groundwater would not result in any adverse health effects. Currently, EPA is preparing the necessary documents to delete the site from the NPL. EPA expects to delete the site from the NPL by the Fall of 2002.

Site Repository

New Egypt Library, 10 Evergreen Road, New Egypt, NJ 08533